DUR CONSULS IN DANGER

Continued from First Page

of whom are in mercantile business, a few in the newspaper business, and still fewer in the United States Senate (Laughter

The people, at least, were in favor of taking action against the mad dog, Weyler, the ravisher of women, the assassing of men, the crucifier of children. Mr. Cannon scored the influence of the money changers for the delay, and, quoting from a Senator's inscription on a painting of Christ in New York, cried out: "O Christ, come back: the money changers are in the temple." If all these things were to go on, why not place the yellow of Spain on the United States flag?

It ill-became so strong a republic as s to act in a renile, doddering way in this matter. It is true that tariff and currency reform was needed, but more than all was there wanted a declaration of national unity on the question of protection to all republics on this con-

The present resolution was not such as he would entirely favor. He would rather rote for the Milis idea of a United States protectorate over the Island of Cuba. Mr. Hoar thinks that we will do injury to American citizens in Cuba. He might as well have said to Cutsur-Americans: "Endure to the end, and we'll give you a lawsuit against a bankrupt memarchy (Laughter.) The republic of Cuta might justly, even now, confiscate the property of all lands that do not recognize its beligerency. He was for the resolution for the simple reason that it was against Spain, and would prevent Spain raising blood-money loans. He said significantly that the tariff could not stop the passage of the resolution.

should we fear international As it was understood here was not a barnade. It was a hissing serpent, which the great republic could well crush. One day, perhaps, the inter-national lawyers might be regarded as the Tories were 120 years ago. He regarded the speech of Senator Daniel as a complete answer to all the fallacies of international law. If President McKinley had taken acon this question immediately his inauguration be would made proud history for nim-But, will, he would have an opportunity to do his duty when the resolution was passed and presented to him.

Mr. Cannon took no stock in the idea that we were not ready for war. Even if we were not and war ensued, we would be thriced armed in the righteousness of our cause. We owe nothing to Spain by reason of Columbus. Columbus did not discover America; it was the Vikings, Isabella's jeweis did not fill Columbus' sail, it was the spirit of God waving on the waters Cuba was the first place held by Spanis! tyranny, and it would be the last on this contineer. The Senate now had a splendid opportunity: so had the House; so had the President; and if they acted together they would afford an opportunity to the republic of Culva to become free, great and glorious (Applause)

Mr. Linuisay said that if the belligerency of Cuba had been recognized a year ago the warfare would now be on a civilized plane. It would not do to minimize the horrors of the war. He believed that the insurgens should be encouraged by the passage of the resolution.

He described the new condition of the insurgents under international law, if the resolutions were passed. The real question, he held, is, does a state of war exist? Thus Spain been able to subdue the rebellion It is no longer a question whether the in surgents have an army, and whether they are making war. It is folly to maintain that a civil government be established first, and in that respect he took issue with inter-national lawyers. It was the history of rebellions that the rebels fought their way to a civil government. It was enough for us to know that they were fighting in Cuba for liberty. Mr. Landsay then went on to show the natural and commercial counce tion and interest between this country and Cuba. What has been the effect on these

material interests by the war?

Partly answering this question be read from Cleveland's message, in width the President said that the time would come when interference might be advisable. The time had come, as was manifested by the story of wrongs and calamities on the island. If such were the conditions now, they would be the same, if not worse, when the next campaign in Coba was commenced.

We have undoubtedly made ourselves the sponsor for Cuba to Spain. We did 1823, and we cannot shirk the duty to see that Spain governs the wand well: and to see to the ultimate destiny of the Cubans. Spain, it has been shown has demonstrated her inability to govern and hold the Island.

The inexorable logic of events has shows that Spain and Cuba shall sepa rate. The only question is, how shall the separation be effected? He had no disposition to force the Administration act, and its action should be not merely to stop the horrors of war, but should look to the freedom of the island He quoted the records to show that even in 1874 Grant's Secretary of State pointed out that some time there would be "emancipation and then independ-

Mr. Lindsay did not regard the passage of the resolution as an act of war. He did not believe that the recognition of belligerency was exclusively an executive power, but rather a joint function of the executive and legislative. He would have preferred that the Executive should have acted first. The resolution does not stop with the declaration of a fact; it prescribes etrict neutrality, giving to Cubans the same rights in our ports as to the Spaniards. The latter was the more important con sideration. Should we fail to act because of fear of war with Spain? Is it a fact that we are now at peace with Spain? Weren't we told today that American contion if their names were made public in connection with their truthful statements to their own State Department? That been stated about the former Administration, but it was only today that the statement was made that this Adminis tration showed such a fear. He be lieved in keeping state secrets, but if any consol was in danger, as stated, either the Navy should be sent down to protect them, or they should be recalled, and all diplomatic relations cease with Spain. (Ap-

Mr. Forsker restated the question to refer the Morgan resolution to the commit tee. He favored such a course on account of the gravity of the situation, and as a predicate for the Senate's future action He had not expected to speak to the merits, but the debate had taken such a wide range that he thought he should speak. He would premise that he would vote for the resolution, or one of a similar

But there should be no violation of inter national law. If the resolution be adopted it will be in accordance with such law. There were four ways to deal with cases like that of Cuba: First, by a recognition for independence; second, a recognition of belligerency; third, by a tender of friendly offices; and fourth, by the drastic method

Mediation, he said, had afready been tendered to and rejected by Spain. It was intended by Mr. Olney to secure peace under the sovereignty of Spain. That of fer was made in April, 1896, by Mr. Olney. In July a reply was received from Spain, the last sentence of which was: "In brief

there is no effectual way to pacify Cuba unless it begins with the actual submis-sion of the armed rebeis to the mother

Mr Foraker held from this that mediation was not now more practicable than then. Spain would not entertain a proposition based on independence when she had rejected one based on her sovereignty. Mr. Hoar suggested that Spain might mediate three or four months hence. The present and past propositions were far

eparated from each other. Mr. Foraker replied that it was not reasonable to expect a change of Spanish roled. Spain did not change her mind during the ten years' war. Mediation was out of the question. We could, however recognize belligerency or we could inter vene. He believed in, and counseled, im-mediate interventionin the name of civilization and humanity. (Applause) But the present resolution did not go far enough. To justify the resolution, according to international law, two things must coexist, first, that there is war in Cuba,

prejudicially affected. Mr. Foraker then went on to prove the existence of war, in the international ense, in Cuba, where the civil government had been supplanted by the military. He held that the facts showed that the civil ing to intervention. He referred to the government of the Cuban republic also ex. Morgan resolution as a mouse, with brass isted. He did not rely on newspaper re-ports He hadofficial records from the State Department; and all papers in the State Department were confirmatory of the existence of war and a civil government, with 40,000 men under arms.

Mr. White desired to know if these documents would be given to the public. Mr. Foraker replied that if he had his way they would all be given to the public to-

morrow morning. (Applause). He would give it as test be could under the limitations and restrictions imposed by the State De-Mr. Foraker said that the war could be

proved from a communication of Mr Olney to Mr. De Lome in relation to the prociamation of Weyler that all the provinces except one had been pacified. Mr. Olney recalled to Mr De Lome the fact that Spain's pronises of suppressing the rebellion had no been kept, and "that the expectations enteriained by you in the summer and fail of 1895 had completely failed to be realized." Mr. Olney called attention to the fact that the Spaniards had to admit that the

insurgents held the largest of the six provinces, which was provided with a postal system and a fiscal sytsem. "I can not understand," said Mr. Olney, "the truth of the claim that all of the provinces are in the main pacified, except that of Santiago de Cuba, because there are more nsurgents under arms at this time that (Mr. Foraker omitted certain parts here) there were eleven months ago. I do not think it a fair inference to draw from existing conditions that the war is approaching a termination." Mr. Oiney said that the policy of the insurgents was not to fight or drive out the Spaniards, but to continue their tactics as at present, "I conclude," he said, "that the war will drag its slow length along."

Mr. Foraker also read an extract from a "coossi's report," which, all those who heard it, ascribed to Gen. Lee It dealt in general terms with the atrocities charged against the Spaniards every-where on the island. One of the phrases was the "mordering of men and"-Mr. Foraker having misplaced a fragment of the extract continued-"women and children ' "I knew it by heart," he

Mr. Foraker then spoke of the 600 or 700 Americans who are suffering in Cuba. Mr. Elkins protested against the Senator making such statements after conferences at the White House and State Department, with the blinds pulled down, and then Senators slipping away to retail their information unofficially in the Scuate. He did not know that they were true.

Mr. Foraker said that he made the state ments officially, as a Senator, from the records. The President himself had reterred to the 600 or 800 American citizens. Any Senator could get the information if he desired.

Mr. Elkins didn't think that Senators ought to be made to walk up to the State

Department for it. Mr. Foraker then read from Mr. Olney's letter to De Lome to show the great United BANK'S States interests involved. He did not think that there was any force in Mr. Hoar's argument that if we recognized Cuban bellicerency American citizens would have Spain was not even now paying claims fue the United States amounting to miltions, and could not pay anything at the

end of the war. He showed that the right of search. which would follow, was not such a ter-rible affair as indicated by Mr. Boar The search applied only to contraband f war, such as arms and munitions, and they must be shown to be destined to Cube for the insurgents

Mr. Elkins-Would not that very right of search mean war in the condition of the mind of the Senate and the country? Mr. Foraker replied that it was evident that the Senator from West Virginia would vote against the resolution merely on account of the fear of search

Mr Chandler asked Mr Elkins when e got the information on which he voted for a similar resolution a year ago. formed then; he had acted on newspape reports read in the Senate. Why was no the proof given of this war, except wnof-



When sickness runs away with you there seems to be no stopping it. You lose strength and weight and vitality and ambition. Everything seems to go at once. This is what is called "running down." It is because the blood is wrong. It lacks the building up elements. The digestive

the building up elements. The digestive powers are feeble and fail to get full nutrition out of the food.

There is nothing in the world so good to correct this state of affairs as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It puts a new element into the blood. It fills it with the life-giving red corpuseles. It gives power life-giving red corpuscies. It gives powe to the digestive apparatus to get nutrition out of the food. It purifies, enriches and out of the food. It purines, enriches and vitalizes the circulation so that every organ of the body is strengthened and built up. It tones and invigorates the nerves. It makes hard, healthy, muscular flesh. It does not make useless fat like cod liver oil. Corpulent people gain power and vitality through the "Golden Medical Discovery" without gaining any superfluous flesh.

A great deal of sickness and a great many

A great deal of sickness and a great many doctors' bills might be saved to any family by keeping a copy of Dr. Pierce's great thousand-page free book "The Common Sense Medical Adviser," at hand. It gives valuable recipes for curing the diseases that are curable without a doctor and comprehensive information about anatomy and physiology with over three hundred illustrations. A paper-bound copy sent free on receipt of twenty-one one-cent stamps to pay

on receipt of twenty-one one-cent stamps to pay the bare cost of mailing the bare cost of mailing Dispensary Medical Association, 6:3 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y. A fine cloth-bound copy if you send ten stamps extra to pay the additional expense of this more hand-some and more durable binding.

ficially by Senators Nobody doubted, fo astance, that there was a war in Greece Mr. Foraker-How do you know that? Mr. Elkins-Why, it is in the air. (Great

laughter.) Mr Chaudler-And so is this; very mic

o. (Laughter and applause)
Mr. Foraker proceeded to say that the recognition of the beligerents means that he would no longer be regarded as a traitor on land and as a pirate at sea. By recogni-tion we would have the power to say that a man fighting for liberty shall be regarded as a man and a soldier. We will plant the Cuban republic on a higher plane; we will take its war from under municipal law and place it under internationallaw. Again we would act as neutral, and prevent schemes set on foot in this country hostile to Cuba. It is time we ceased to police our coast in the interest of Spain. We should so longer be a quasi co-partner with Spain n this brutal and a trocious war. (Appla 1se

Mr. Hoar desired to point out the disself. He believed that the Senate should have the facts on which to base action All we had was a part of a letter from Secretary Olney, and a sentence from the reply thereto by the Spanish minister. That is not the way to transact foreign affairs. Mr. Hear advised mediation lookband accompaniment. He thought that Spain probably had a right to refuse to listen to a proposition of this Government, during the Cleveland administration, to suggest laws for Cuba when she was endeavoring to subdue the island. What was true a year ago might not be true now, and mediation might be practicable now. He argued that belilgerency would be regarded as a hostile act.

He said that the insurgents' warfar was not one of fighting, but of applying the torch and starvation. Is that, or is it not a violation of the rights of war; and if that is so, as indicated by Mr. Olney, ought not the insurgents be punished? They say that they will burn nousez over the heads of women and children, burn plantations, and the crops for years to come. It is such a war that Spain is trying to put down. He did not know whether it would not be lawful for Spain to put to death even American citizens engaged in such a war. whole argument on the other side is that the interests of the United States are involved. Well, it is also to the interest of this Government that we shall not subroit to the right of search. It was argued that all this searching would be done very politely. Grant said that search would result in war. Foraker challenged Mr. Hoar to

Mr. Hoar could not specify the time or place, but went on to say that the hardship was not only the right to search but to "seize" our vessels and take them into Spanish ports. Was that a fair substitute for the present

state where Grant had made that state-

conditions? Mr. Hawley remarked that although Spain and England recognized the Southern con federacy, we had no consequent war with Spain or England

Mr. Hoar replied as to the fatture of Spain to pay indemnities we should remember that England refused at first to pay the Ala bama claims, but eventually paid them Spain, too, could be made to pay

Mr. Mason wantedt; know if weacknowledged belligerency whether we could slop noting of prisoners. Mr. Hoar said that so far as the right

of American citizenship were concerned they were already settled. They were protected "And that's the opinion of the an cient barnacle." Mr. Mason -I am not disputing it Mr. Morgan wanted to know where the information came from that American

citizens taken in the war now would not Mr. Hoar said it was by agreement be tween Spain and the United States Mr. Morgan did not know that to be a

This closed the debate, the Senate adjourning at 6.10 p m until today, Mr.
Thurston giving notice that he would speak at 2 p. m.

NEW DIRECTORS

Change of Interests in the National them in syndicate plates so as to effectively secure their circulation. Metropolitan.

Messrs. Woodward and Parker's Purchase of Stock a Surprise in Banking and Business Circles.

in tanking and business circles generally by the announcement that Messrs. S. W. Woodward, of the firm of Woodward & Lothrop, of the Feston Dry Goods House and E. Southard Parker had secured a large if not a controlling interest in the National Metropolitan Fank, one of the oldest and stanchest banking institutions of this city. The new management, with the co-operation of nearly all the old board

of directors, will take charge about June 1. The announcement was all the greater a surprise because only within the past month Mr. Woodward was one of a coterie of business men who bought out a controlling interest in the National Fank of the Republic by purchasing the large hold ings of the estate of the late George E.

The National Metropolitan is well known as one of the best paying as well as one of the most conservative institutions of its kind here, and that it has had and is now enjoying a prosperous career, is evidenced by the fact that its stock is steadily held at an asking price of \$300, with \$290 bid

on a par value of \$100. The bank was organized in January. 1814, and has had an uninterrupted career of prosperity, and has at all times enjoyed full confidence of a large clientele and of the business world generally.

Much of the success of the institution is due to the careful management of Mr John W. Thompson, who has been actively at the helm since 1872. Except for his retirement to a more quiet and inactive life it is said that there will be few if any changes in the management and busy ness direction of the bank. Mr. Thomp son has been actively engaged in a large number of enterprises which have nide the development and advancement of the city in which he is held in such high re gard for energy, integrity and ability, and he well deserves the rest which will come with his retirement to a 1.5 s busy period in

his advancing years. The Embarrassment of Mrs. Davis "It is quite a change to assume a feminine role after a long experience in boy's clothing," notes Jessie Bartlett Davis, "I had grown so accustomed to my manly garments in 'Robin Hoo'l' that I missed then very much in the first part of 'The Screnade. On the first night, when I found myself-low; at the footlights in skirts. I was positively comfortable. I didn't know what to de with my bare arms."-Boston Traveler.

To Visit Marshall Hall.

Col. C. Rohan and Lieut Col. Theodore Eckard, of the American Guards of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics were in town yesterday from Baltimore ar ranging with the Mount Vernon and Mar shall Hall Steamboat Company for an excer of the order to the latter place on

Per visit is our only charge, all MEDICINES AND SERVICES in-

All disenses of a special nature of either sex are treated for our dollar per visit UNTIL CURED.

This generous and honest system of treatment has met with the hearty approval of all. Let no one afflicted with ANY DISEASE of a special pature fail to call at once No such frunk and honest offer has been made in this city before.

We are specialists in our line only, and do not profess to cure everything, but do positively cure all private diseases of both sex, or MONEY REFUNDED.

YOUNG MEN suffering from the vices and errors of youth, and thoulied with Nervous Bebility, Loss of Memory, Bastifainess, Confusion of Ideas, Headactas, Dizzmess, Paipitation of the Heart, Weak Back, Dark Circles Around the Eyes, Pinples on the Face, Loss of Sleep, Tired Feeling in the Morning, Evil Forebodings, Dull, Stupid, Aversion to Society, No Ambition, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Dreams and Night Losses, Deposits in the Urine, Frequent Urination, sometimes accompanied with slight burning, Kidney Troubles, or any disease of the Genito-Urinary Organs, can here find an houset, safe and speedy cure.

VARICOCELE CURED AT ONCE with out operation. Have you the seeds of any past disease lurking in the system, IMPOTENCY, or Loss of Sexual Power, and do you contemplate MARRIAGE? Do you feel safe in taking this step? You can tafford to take any risk. Like father, like sou. We have a never-failing remedy that will purify the Bood and positively bring back Lost Power. Our honest opinion always given.

The National Medical and Surgical Institute, 717 Fourteenth Street N. W. OFFICE HOURS-9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sun-

days. 10 to 12 Consultation free and invited

WOMEN AT WORK FOR CUBA

National League Evolving Plans to Raise Money.

Various Means Adopted to Get Fun's for the Patriots' Cause-Resola. tions to Go to the President.

A meeting of the officers of the Woman's Vational Cuban League took place last night at the residence of the treasurer of the lengue, Mrs. Hunt, No. 1761 R street

The meeting was called to order by the director, Mrs. Clara Bell Brown, and the subject of headquarters discussed. On suggestion of Mr. J. S. Bonner, of the Cubun League, it was decided to advertise for a suitable room, with the expectation that possibly some room might be offered free Both leagues will occupy the same bea quarters. It was requested, also, by Mr. Bonner, that a committee of the Woman's League be appointed to act jointly with the executive committee in securing char-ters for the two societies. It was voted that the chair appoint such a committee, and Mrs. Lincoln and Miss Clayton were

delegated to act. It was voted that the league badge should be the Cuban flag fastened by a machete pin. It will be copyrighted and sold for the benefit of the fund. It was decided that a committee be appointed at tomorrow's meeting to send out circulars to women of the United Staates. The chair an nounced that an offer had been made to print the circulars gratis, and that promient newspaper men had promised to put

Miss Rosa Hughes was introdu presented a poem entitled "Cuba Libre, which she has dedicated to the Woman's League. It was accepted with a vote of thanks, and will be copyrighted and sold for the use of the league.

Mrs. Colby and Miss English were ap-

pointed to secure a lawn for a May fete to be given for the benefit of the learne. Gen. William Henry Browne, presiden the Cuban League, and Miss Clara Bell Brown, director of the Woman's League, were appointed a committee to wait on the President and convey to him the resolutions adopted by day's mass meeting. It is probable that they will visit the White House today. The resolutions are beautifully engross ed and signed by Senator Gallinger.

The next meeting of the Woman's League will take place tomorrow afternoon in parlor 32 of the Riges House

Iron Hill Entries.

Iron Hill, May 19 .- Tomorrow's entries First race. Six furlongs -King Paul, Mirage, Orient, 112 each; Fred Train, Fifield, Irish Pat, Ponce de Leon, 109 each; Dutch Lady, 107; White, 105; Miss Carrie,

Pirate Chief, Yellow Dog, Warsong, 109 each; Bell Flower, Pearl Brock, Miss Edith, Venusburg, 107 each; Tyrone, Frank B.,

Third race. Five furlongs.-The Alien, Walter S., Areaven, Haulover, 112 each; Negaunes, Ransack, Princess Julia, Guilt, Australia, Marc Ryan, Lillian Russell, 110

Fourth race-Six furlongs. Saint Hario Whippany, Candelabra, 112 each; Dr. Jones. Frank R Harff, Humming Bird, Krause, Siva, Gallatin, Leigh, 109 each. Fifth race-Six and a balf furlongs Lochinvar, Joe Mack, Gonzales, 112 each

Franciscan, Poisterous, Teko, Mohican, 109 each; Valkyrie, Katie Gray, 107 each; Gov. Griggs, 105. Sixth race-Six furlongs Roller, Mil-waukee, 112 each; Murray, Charlie B. Vent, Fritz. 109 each; Jeneola, Gipsy, 107

each; Monroe Doctrine, 105. Louisville Races.

Louisville, May 19 .- The Clark Stake was easily won by Ornament today. The stake was worth \$4,000. Summaries. First race-One mile. The Socmon, 11 to 10. won: The Dragon, second; Anger, third Time, 1:41 3-4. Second race-Five furlongs. Banasta, 3

to 1, won: Banished, second; Don Quixote, third. Time, 1:02 3-4. Third race-Six furlongs. Pete, 3 to 2 won: Egbart, second; Mazarine, third

Time, 114 1-2. Fourth race-One and one-eighth miles Ciark stakes. Ornament, 1 to 2, won; Dr Catlett, second: Panimure, third Time 1:55.

Fifth race-Four furlongs. Malan Gerst, 13 to 6, won: Locust Blossom, sec ond; Miss C., third. Time, 0:50. Sixth race Six furlongs Terrends, 6 to 1, won; Odina, second: Rampage, 14,74 Time, 1:15.3-4.

Do you know that you can have the Morning, Evening and Sunday Times delivered a your residence for fifty cents a month?

The World of Business.

Wall Street Yesterday.

New York, May 19. - The rapidity with which the stock market changes it superficial tone is characteristic of narrow speculation. Yesterday's firmness was succeeded today by a sagging tendency, the genuine situation not having changed at all in the meantime, and there having been no developments to explain why the then buyers should have turned sellers. The opening of the market was steady, though the trading was upon a very small scale, and was largely centered in a few stocks. During the forenoon Chicago Gas and the granger shares showed decided strength, which was then quite unaffected by the simultaneous weakness of the anthracite group. These stocks all showed considerable activity, but interest in the remainder of the market was practically

Both the London and Paris stock markets were reported fairly buoyant on the re moval of further apprehensions in regard to the European political situation. Serious declines in Jersey Central and Delaware and Hudson took place on the announcement that the coal companies intended to contest with vigor the proceed-

ings of the Attorney General in the investi-

gation of the alleged coal combination. The chief event of the day, however, was a sensational break in Chicago Gas on the defeat of the measures which have been before the Illinois legislature for the benefit of the concern. The transactions in the certificates attained a heavy total, and the trading for awhile was quite demoralized; but the Grangers showed a firm undertone throughout, and a generally better tone was evident in the final senate would adjourn until Monday.

New York Stock Market. Corrected daily by W. B. Hibbs & Co.

Bankers and Brokers, members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange, 1427 F street Op. High. Low. Clos

American Smirits, pfd	JESSE	****	4.355	2000
Am. Sugar Refinery	1121	31	1:48	1 70%
American Sugar, ofd	134	163%	105 ¥	10%
American Tobacco	7134	7114	2884	703
Atchison Top, & S. F.	10%	10%	10%	10%
Atch., Top, and 3, F. pfd	19%	194	19%	19%
American Cotton Oil				6.00
Baltimore & Ohio	1114	11.37	1154	11114
Bay State Gas				1000
Canada Pacific				
Canada Southern	47.9	47.9	475	46
Chesapeake & Ohio	10%		16_	16
C. C. C. & St. L.	330		***	
Chleago, Bur. & Quiney,	7456	74%	7534	74.4
Chicago & Northw'n	105	195%		1053
Chicago & Morthwin	82	5216	7934	7954
Chicago Gas	74	417	836	74
C. M. and St. P.	2.5	* 5.4	+079	**
1 , M. & St. Paul, pid	2000	1222	2235	7777
C., R. I, and P	13%	2.00	12%	
Consolidated Gas		160 %	InQ.	160
Del. Lac. & West		14954	14.%	146%
Delaware & Hudson	105%	.00	10:32	104
Denv. & R. Grande,pfd	****	4995	22.66	0++>
Erie			****	Chara
General Electric	29%	29 14	2 %	29%
Illinois Central		-	****	
Lake Shore				
Lamisville & Nashville	1536	1036	4436	455%
Met, Traction			116	
Manhattan	e55.	853	84.50	84%
Michigan Cen			-	9179
Mo. Pacific	****	****	77.55	1000
M., K. & T. pfd	27	2754	.7	2754
National Lead Co	25%	2536	151/	20%
National Lead Co., pfu.	44.78			24 H / W
	75	:5"	3.4	7896
New Jersey Central	19994	100		
New York Central		100	99.%	2.3
Northern Pacific	1.5	12%	14,56	4-3
Northern Pacine pid	20 N	40.76	0.05	31/3
Qualis	2000	COMM.	2237	15000
Ontario & Western	1 %	15%	13%	15 4
Pacine Maff.	25:36	20%	20:	2.34
Phila & Rading	18.4	18%	18	1884
i bilade phia Traction		****		
Pulman	****			
allver			200	
Southern Hallway, pld	26	26%	16	26
Texas l'acific		-		
lenn Coal & fron	19.74	1934	173%	15
Union racine	75%	524	0.4	65
U. b. Lealner ptd		5425	14	
Wabash pfd	54%	4474		5475
Wasan pid	1	1	T	Ť.
Wilceling & L. P.rie	-		25500	*
& L. E. pla	****			****
West. Union Ter. Co	1126	77.5%	77.78	175
1 34 5 77 2	_			

The feature of the day yesterday was the throwing out of the Chicago Gas Consolidation bill and its lack of effect on the market except for the matter of the Gas stock itself. This company has made a long, bard fight for the passage of this bill. All kinds of stories have been told about its methods with the legislature, and of the almost certainty that they would succeed, intimating that the Springfield legislature was not entirely above corruption The bill was not passed yes terday, and seems to be practically dead,

though there is to be a re-hearing This defeat seems to mark an epoch in the history of the company. There are many shrewd people who believe that the stock is done rising for the present, and will from now on have a downward course. I quote what Mr. Robert Lindblom, George Silsby's correspondent, has to say on this matter, and it is most interesting coming from a man on the scene. Yesterday after noon, after the defeat of the bill, Mr. Lind-

blom wired Silsby: "The failure to pass the corrupt Gas Con-solidation bill had a good effect on everything except Gas. It shows that our legbook value of Gas is \$30 per share. It will gothere, but don't get gay and sellitshort

A student of the Chicago Gas problem who has watched the stock and the company for many years tells me that for seven years at least, whenever the rtock got above 79 it was sold. This means, my stock market friend says, that it is certainly not worth more than that. Now, this would seem peculiar to people not familiar with the situation, as Gas pays a dividend of 6 per cent a year, and certainly a 6-per-cent stock, if it earns its dividend, should be worth more than 79. My friend, however, tells me that there are no trustworthy figures to show that this is the case. He says that the company is capitalized way beyond its value; that the whole plant and mains complete could be duplicated for from \$15,000,000 to \$19,000,000. A great many people have made profits out of Chicago Gas on the suggestion made in iterated time and again, that Gas was rising, and would continue to do so. I predicted this rise when the stock was 73, and have retold my story often since until it was at 80. Now is the time to take the other course: though, as Mr. Lindtlom says, ""don't get gay."

The regular quarterly dividends of I per cent were declared by the Burlington

The Missouri Pacific, for the seconweek of May, showed increased earnings of \$31,000. For the year to date the increase is \$202,000. Ontario and Western, for the second week of May, showed a decrease in earnings of \$8,000. From July 1 the increase in earnings has been \$141,000. The Southern Railway, for the second week of May, showed increased earnings of \$15,000. From July 1 to May 14 there has been a decrease in earnings of \$334,000. The Chesapeake and Ohio for these periods showed a decrease of \$8,700 and an increase of \$391,000. The Louisville and Nashville for the same periods showed an increase of \$6,600 and a

Moore & Schley have been selling Sugar for the past few days.

Dow, Jones & Co. say of Western There is beginning to be a change of sentiment in regard to Western Union. People who, a few weeks ago, believed that the liquidation which then appeared to be in progress would in-crease have modified their views. They now think the chances are that the re-duction in the dividend is not at all certain to be made this summer. If the company pays 11-4 per cent stockhold-

ers will undoubtedly believe that much of what has been said has been exag-

There is no question that the Grangers are the best stocks to buy just at present if anything may be bought with safety. There is a story that one financial interest has lately bought and put away a con-siderable line of Northwest, Burlington and St. Paul as a result of a conference with difficult to bear the Grangers just at

The report of the rubber company for the year ending March 31, shows that the full dividend on the preferred was carned and about 2 1-4 per cent on common stock. deprectation in the property was charged rightly enough and no misleading nominal surplus is shown. The February diviout of the surplus of the preceding year

Washington Stock Exchange Sales-D. C. 3.65's, 1.000 at 1161-4. National Safe Deposit and Trust, 10 at 1151-2 and 10 at 115. Capital Traction, 1 at 53-3-4. Washington Gas, 94 at 431-2 and 25 at 433-4. American Graphophone, 100 at 9. Pneumatic Gun Carriage, 100 at 35 cents and 100 at 34

GOVERNMENT RONDS.		
U. S. Ca. C. 1907 Q J U. S. Ca. C. 1907 Q J U. S. Ca. 19 5 U. S. Sa. 1904 Q F	11134	Ask, 111.3 1/2m 123 113%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BOXE		2000
5a 1969 "20-year Funding" 6s 1962 "30-year Funding" gold 7s 1961, "Water Stock" currency, 7s 1962, "Water Stock" currency, "Funding" currency 1478	102 X 102 X 103 X	11034
MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.		
Met. R R 5s 1925	115%	117
Met, R R Cert, of Indebtedness Belt R R is, 1921 Eckington R R is	69 85	80 00
Columbia R R 6's 1914	115	117
Wash Gas Co. Ser A, 6's, 1902-27 Wash Gas Co. Ser B, 6's, 1901-29	114X 115%	*****
	101	*****
	101	****
Wash Market Co 1st 6's, 1902-1911.	-	
	109	*****
Wash Market Co imp 6 a 12-27		*****
	109	
Masonic Hall Association 5's, 1930. Wash Lt Inf 1st 6's, 1901		******
NATIONAL BANK STOCKS.		******
	-	
Bank of Washington		271
Bank of Republic	232	*****
Metropolitan		270
Central	2D1	275

195 ers' and Mechanics' ... 1.8 108 96 107 SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANIES Nat. Safe Deposit and Trust 1145 Wash Loan and Trust 1178 Amer. Security and Trust 1678 Wash, Safe Deposit 6-26 GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHTSTOCKS.
 Washington Gas
 41%

 Georgetown Gas
 45

 b. S. Electric Light
 90%
 00% 1/2 INSURANCE STOCKS, etropolitas.... Riggs. Propie's... Lincoln... TITLE INSURANCE STOCKS. Ren Estate Title
Columbia Title
Washington Title
District
TELEPHONE STOCKS,
Peansylvania
Chesapeake and Potoune American Graphophone 54
American Graphophone 54
American Graphophone ptd 10
Pneumatic Gun Carriage 32
MISCRELANEOUS STOCKS,
Mergenthaler Limetype 6
Lanston Mon Mergenthaler Linotype (new) 121% 122%

Nor, and Wash. Steamboat.... Lincoln Hall. Chicago, May 19.-Wheat was irferings, that were put out for short account, rallying at the close 5-Sc on reported freight engagements here for 170,000 bushels. The bulk of the business was local. The bear interest made a vigorous drive, but So far as the situation is concerned there is no change. The shipments out of store here were 244,000 bushels. Large Northwestern receipts, lack of speculative interest, and

.... 654 656 118 125

Chicago Grain and Provision Market. Corrected daily by W. B. Hibbs & Co. Bankers and Brokers Members of the

strength in the wheat position.

	Open.	High.	Low.	2 p.m.
WREAT.		-0.0	2074	
July Sept Conn.	6614	00%-%	70%-3	71 % 61 %
July	25%	24%	24%	24%-% 15%
OATS. July	17 N 18	1734	17% 17%	17/4
July	8 25 3.27	* 25 8,27	8.15 8.20	8.15 8.20
LAHD,	3,80	5.80	2,50	3,80
SPARE RIBS.	3.90	3,93	4.67	3,87
July	4.50	1.50	4,50	4,50

New York Cotton Market Open. High. Low. 2 p.m. 7.41 7.31 7.31 7.31 7.35 7.35 7.33 7.35 7.29 7.39 7.28 7.29 6.98 6.98 6.98 6.98

FINANCIAL.

Silsby A. Company (Incorporated.)

Commission Stock Brokers, 613 Fifteenth St. 'Phone 505. Robert Lindblom & Co.,

T. J. Hodgen & Co. Brokers and Dealers,

Stocks, Cotton, Grain and Provisions, Rooms to and Il Corcoran Building. Corner 15th and F streets, and 605 7th, at my

AMERICAN SECURITY AND TRUST CO. Money to Loan. This company has money to loan on listed collateral securities at lowest rate of interest. C. J. BELL, President.

CORSON & MACARTNEY.

Members of the New York Stock Exchange, 1419 P st., Glover building Correspondents of Measts Moore & Schley, Bankers and Desiers in Government Bonda Deposits. Exchange, Loans Railroad Stocks and Bonds and all securities listed on the exchanges of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore boughs and said.

A specialty made of investment securities pistrict bonds and all focal Railroad, Gaglinsurance and Telephone Stock dealt in.

American Bell Telephone Stock bought and soid.

JOHN W. FOSTER'S MISSION

Will Go to Russia After Treating With Great Britain.

WHAT HE EXPECTS TO DO

It Is Probable That the Czar's Goverament Will Join Bands With This Country in the Enforcement of Measures to Protect the Fur Scals.

Ex-Secretary John W. Foster, who has been appointed by the President to conduct negotiations with foreign governments having in view the settlement of the longdiscussed seal question, sailed from New York for England yesterday.

From England Mr. Foster will proceed to St. Petersburg, having been invested by the President with authority "to ne-gotiate and conclude a treaty with Bussia for the protection of the fur seals in Bering Sea."

It does not appear that the proconstinating policy of Great Britain is likely to lead to what the United States would de site most in negotiations having in view the stoppage of the ravages of pelisgio scalers. This Government, it appears, would be gird of a renewal of a modus vivendi, such as was formerly in force in pursuance of an arrangement for insuring protection to seals. England objects to this, but is willing to an investigation by scientists of the claim made by tide mary to the effect that pelagic sending is so disastrous to the herds that seal

life is actually in danger of extinction. The general impression in Administration circles here and indeed in all quarters where the subject has been one of grave attention is, that so far as protection of seals goes, nothing can be expected of England. The demands of the Canadian scalers upon the Mother Country are too formidable to be set aside, even if there was any strong ntiment in Great Britain that favored such a stand.

Consequently, expecting nothing and hoping for nothing beyond long drawn out dit lomatic palayers, from England, the United States turns its attention, or rather renews its negotiations, and does expect much from Russia. That great nation is as anxious as this one is that the seal herd shall not be exterminated, and ex-Secretary Foster, when he leaves England, which will be after a very brief stay there, will go direct to St. Petersburg officially armed with all secessary power to negotiate a treaty with the Czar's government,

If the United States and Rossia Join Lands, and Mr Foster believes they will, Bering Sea will become practically a closed sea.

The files of the State Department

contain letters showing that the Czar's government looks with favor upon such a treaty as Mr. Foster will propose. In answer to a letter from the Secretary of State, the Russian minister in Washington wrote some time ago that a proposition from this country had been submitted to a special commission at St. Petersburg, and that the commission had reported that it recognized the necessity of a uniform control of scal hunting. The commission recom-mended that rules should be drawn up providing a uniform system for all the northern portion of the Pacific Ocean from the consts of America to Asia. The letter from the Russian minister to the Secretary of State mys further:

"While accepting, in principle, the suggestion encourning the appointment of the aforesaid commission, the imperial government attaches much greater importance to the 'modus vivendi,' whereby the decisions of the tribunal of arbitration at Paris are to be enforced in all waters of the Pacific Ocean situated north of the thirty-fifth parallel of north latitude, including the Sea of Okhotsk. The spirit of equity which actuates the Federal Government does not permit me to doubt that Your Excellency will be pleased to agree that the present state of things, in which the decisions of the tribunal of arbitration at Paris are enforced only in the eastern part of the Bering Sea, the fur sends in the western part of the same sea being thus deprived of this protection, should no longer exist. In reality, all the good measures that have been taken in Bering Sea are para-tyzed and productive of no results, from the very fact that the western part is

not within the protected zone.
"In ordering me to convey its thanks to the Federal Government for the kind com munication Which it has been pleased to make to it, the imperial government inearnest desire to co-sperate in the success of the aforesaid suggestions, as of any other suggestion tending to establish a uniform regime for the regulation of fur send hunting on the high seas in all parts of the Pacific Ocean north of the fuirty-fifth parallel of north latitude."

Subsequently, when it was proposed that the United States, Russia, Great Britain and Japan appoint a mixed commission to consider the seal question, Russia st b mitted a brief memorandum thereon to the Secretary of State of this Government, in which she indicated her views on several points. As a result of all this there is a general

feeling of confidence at the State Department that Mr. Foster's commission to St. Petersburg will be productive of great good and that it will lead to the conclusion of a treaty with Russia, whereby that nation will act in concert with this, for the protection of the seal herd. Mr. Foster is also endowed with authority ic conclude a treaty with Japan for the

same purposes, and to this he will direct his attention upon his return from Russia, which will be in the latter part of the sum Do you know that you can have the Morn-

ing, Evening and Sunday Times delivered at your residence for fifty cents a month?

FINANCIAL.

The National Safe Deposit, Savings and Trust Company Of the District of Columbia

CORNER 15TH ST. AND NEW YORK AVB Chartered by special act of Congress, Jan., 1867, and acts of Oct., 1890, and Feb. 1892 Capital, One Million Dollars.

W. B. Hibbs & Co., BANKERS and BROKERS, Meaders New York Stock Remanga 1427 F Street. LADENBURG, THALMANN & Cx. New York

Wampole's -A medicine

Elk Lithia Spring Water is the only water that is bottled under